

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 108, 138)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 108, 138) contains.

RYB(166, 108, 138)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(166, 108, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A66C8A
RGB	166, 108, 138
RGB Percent	65%, 42%, 54%
CMY	0.3490, 0.5765, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.17, 0.35
HSL	329°, 25%, 54%
HSV	329°, 35%, 65%
XYZ	25.6759, 20.6671, 26.6806
YIQ	128.7620, 24.9380, 21.6260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

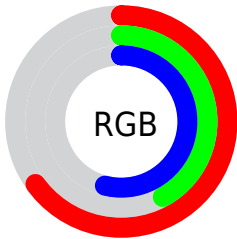
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 108, 138
Decimal	10906762
CIE _{Lab}	52.58, 27.60, -6.91
CIE _{LCh}	53, 28.454, 345.953
Yxy	20.6671, 0.3516, 0.2830
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289096842 (0xFFA66C8A)
YUV	128.7620, 4.5543, 32.6577
Hunter-Lab	45.4611, 21.2579, -2.9739

Details

The RYB color **166, 108, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **108, 147, 166**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 160, 191**, and **113, 59, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 91, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 125, 146**.

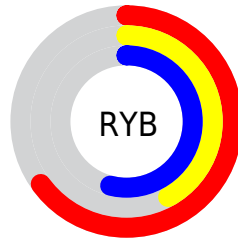
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (42%)

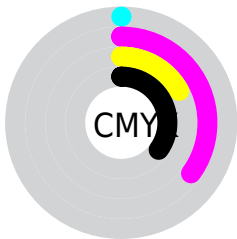
Blue (54%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (54%)

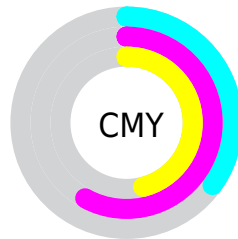


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (46%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 108, 138 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RYB color 166, 108, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 108, 138


255, 255, 255

 222, 160, 191

 251, 188, 219

 255, 215, 248


 255, 244, 255

 166, 108, 138

 139, 83, 113

 113, 59, 88

 87, 36, 65

 63, 12, 43

 41, 0, 23

 0, 0, 0


 166, 108, 138

 166, 91, 130

 166, 75, 122

 166, 108, 138


 166, 125, 146

 166, 141, 154

 166, 58, 114

 166, 158, 162

 166, 42, 106

 166, 171, 174

 166, 25, 98

 166, 183, 191

 166, 8, 90

 166, 194, 208

 166, 0, 86

 166, 205, 224

 166, 217, 241

 166, 226, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



145, 115, 160



166, 108, 138



174, 107, 113

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



166, 108, 138



79, 129, 78



37, 92, 160

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



166, 108, 138



108, 147, 166

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



41, 90, 139



166, 108, 138



91, 134, 124

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



166, 108, 138



134, 152, 78



71, 112, 138



72, 109, 172

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



166, 108, 138



171, 112, 98



71, 112, 138



32, 89, 153

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



166, 108, 138



217, 195, 206



135, 108, 166



110, 96, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



166, 108, 138



217, 126, 173



166, 108, 110



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 77



20, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



166, 108, 138



217, 126, 173



108, 138, 166



84, 76, 80



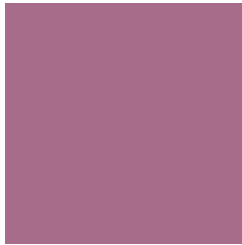
148, 0, 77



20, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 108, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

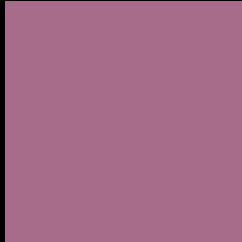
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 108, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

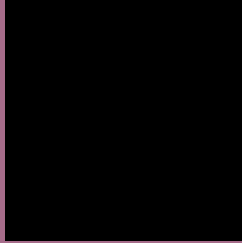
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 166, 108, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 108, 138.

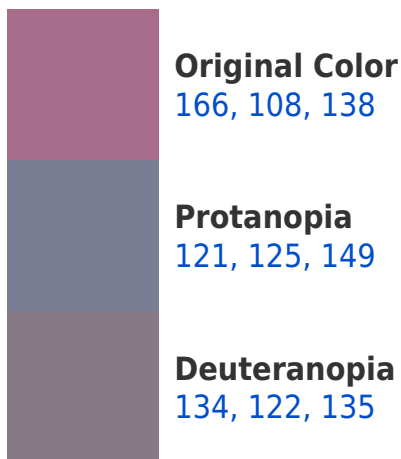



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 108, 138.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





Tritanopia
164, 111, 120

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 108, 138

Protanomaly
137, 119, 145

Deuteranomaly
146, 117, 136

Tritanomaly
165, 110, 127

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 108, 138

Achromatopsia
129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly
142, 121, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 108, 138 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(166, 108, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 108, 138)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 108, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 108, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 108, 138 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(166, 108, 138) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 108, 138) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 108, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 108, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 108, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 108,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 108, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 108, 138) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
108, 138) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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